

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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## Foreign News.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

**Troubles in France;—Conviction and sentencing of the Ex-Ministers;—Threatened counter-revolution;—Resignation of La Fayette;—Changes in the French Ministry;—Independence of Belgium;—March of the Russians upon Poland;—Troubles in England and Ireland.**

The packet announced as being "below," yesterday, came up in the afternoon, and the Canada has arrived in addition—having sailed on the 5th ultimo. By these arrivals the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received the usual supply of foreign papers, embracing London of the 4th, and Liverpool of the 5th of January—both inclusive. The contents of these papers are full of importance, as the reader may infer from the array of capitals, given above.

The French government has passed through an hour of great and imminent peril, which it is to be hoped, will not return. The trial of the Ex-Ministers was concluded on the 21st of December, and the prisoners have all been sentenced to be stripped of their titles and honors and to perpetual imprisonment. The Parisian mob, however, thirsted for the blood of the unfortunate men, and had it not been for the great loyalty and firmness on the part of the National Guards, and great energy and wisdom in the government, they would have been successful, and another revolution would have followed. We have given below a series of letters from Paris, written during the days of this most fearful excitement. One of these written the day before the trial closed, is by the spirited and popular correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* "O. P. Q." The removal of the Ex-Ministers back from the place of trial, to their old quarters quarters, was a bold stroke, exceedingly well devised and executed. It was a measure from which Lafayette shrunk; but the Minister was inflexible in his purpose, and was successful. This measure, alone, probably saved the country.

The sentence upon the Ex-Ministers is one of great severity, and, in ordinary times, unnecessary so. But perhaps the Peers could do no less, and considering the excited state of the mob, Polignac and his colleagues may felicitate themselves themselves that they have escaped with their lives. When the excitement shall have subsided, the term of imprisonment may be diminished, or commuted altogether into a decree of banishment.

In addition to the letters above referred to we have a debate of much interest at the present moment, which took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 28th of December in which M. Lafayette declares the opinions of the government as to the internal and external relations of the kingdom. It will be seen that the minister officially announces the fact, that the five powers have agreed to recognize the independence of Belgium. The Duchy of Luxembourg is not included, nor is it known what arrangements have been made respecting the King who is to rule over Belgium. A Prince of Nassau, is talked of, and a matrimonial alliance between the Prince, and a daughter of Louis Philippe.

These papers likewise announce the resignation of Gen. Lafayette, as commander-in-chief of the National Guard. His speech on the occasion is given below. This resignation, and the withdrawal of several of the ministers from the cabinet, have resulted from recent feverish events. He is succeeded in the command of the Parisian National Guard by Count Lobau one of the aids of the late Emperor. There seems to have been something even beyond this to induce a change of Ministry, and the retiring of several of Lafayette's friends and associates, amongst whom are Dupont de

l'Eure, Keeper of the Seals; Odillon Barrot, Prefect of the Seine; M. Mathieu Dumas, Inspector General of the National Guard; Gen. Gabonet, Chief of the Staff, and M. Joubert Director General of the Taxes.

The Poles are making spirited exertions to maintain the rights they have so lately and unexpectedly asserted; but the Autocrat, as it will be seen, has declared war upon the rebels, and his troops, in great force, are in full march against them.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS REVENUE.**  
The following are the resolutions submitted by Mr. MARTIN on Monday last, to the report of the Committee on the Distribution of the Surplus Revenue; which our reporter was unable to obtain at the time:

**Resolved,** That the power of taking money from the people, by laying and collecting duties, imposts, and excises, is one of the most sacred of trusts vested in governments; that it is conferred solely to enable them to command the necessary means to execute the objects for which they were instituted; and that, to exact money from the people when not necessary for those objects, or more than may be necessary, would be, on the part of the Government, a manifest breach of trust, and to the people unjust and oppressive.

**Resolved,** That the General Government was created by the people of the States for certain general objects, to execute which particular and specific powers, enumerated in the Constitution, were conferred on it, and, among others, the power of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, which, like the other powers, was conferred solely as means for effecting the common objects entrusted to the Union; and that, for the General Government to collect taxes, to distribute the proceeds among the several States, would be in fact to acknowledge that the money is not necessary for those common objects, and would, therefore, be not only unjust and oppressive, but a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution itself.

**Resolved,** That, to collect money to be distributed among the States must, in its consequences, put to hazard all the objects for which the General Government was formed, as it would necessarily create in all the States powerful factions, whose object would be to obtain a control over the sums distributed, and whose influence would be directed to increase the surplus to be distributed, by arresting or demolishing the appropriations of the General Government, however constitutional or proper they might be, while they would be under the most direct and powerful influence to sustain the General Government as a mere engine for the unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive purposes of collecting money from the people for an object never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and wholly inconsistent with the purposes for which it was created.

**Resolved, therefore,** That, to distribute the surplus revenue among the States would be unjust, unconstitutional and oppressive, and dangerous to the General Government; and that the only plan that can be devised, that will be at once economical, just, constitutional, and safe, is, by a reduction of taxes, to leave the money not necessary for the purposes of the Government in the pockets of those who make it."

**Literary talents rewarded.**—Washington Irving published his life of Columbus, History of Grenada, and abridgment of the life of Columbus, within the period of eighteen months, and received for the copy rights \$38,000. The Messrs. Carvills paid him \$10,000 for his Columbus. We presume no other American ever received so large a sum for his literary labors in the same short space of time, though we have understood that Cooper's last novels, have produced him about \$18,000 each. He receives one dollar a copy for the sales in this country, which vary from five to eight thousand copies. *Cour. & Eng.*

## REFORM IN BRITAIN.

The London Times, which perhaps expresses the feelings of the nation with as much fidelity as any other print in the country, gives the following enumeration of subjects, to which the attention of the new administration should be directed:

1. Retrenchment of Expenditures.
2. Parliamentary Reform.
3. Reform in the Law Proceedings.
4. Revision of the Poor Laws.
5. Abolition of the Game Laws.
6. Total repeal of the Corn Laws.
7. A better distribution of the Taxes, and entire release from some of them; and
8. An overthrow of all vile Monopolies, which enable individuals, or knots of men to rob the community, in a manner at once revolting to the rights of commerce, and ruinous to its solid interests.

**Not Bad at all.**—A person stepped into our office, a few days since, who appeared about three sheets in the wind, and very good humoredly accosted us—"Does thee know my wife Betsy?" We told him we did not. "Well," he continued, "she's a most desperate ornery woman." To our inquiry, why he married her if such was the case, he replied "because she makes such good apple-dumplings!" After complimenting him on his taste, he left us in the same spirit as he came, informing us at the time; that he mistook our sign for an opposite one. *Genantown Tel.*

**Love.**—Every poet that ever had an existence has written of it—every minstrel has sung of it and every maid has dreamed of it; but we much doubt whether all that has been written, sung and dreamed, comprises more than is compressed into the following stanzas:

"O love! love! love!  
Love's like a dizziness;  
It woulda let a pure bodie  
Gang about his bizzness!"

## SECOND-CLASS COURTESY.

### SENATE.

#### Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Poindexter, in pursuance of notice given on Tuesday, (instead of presenting a memorial, as erroneously stated,) introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Martha Randolph, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Jefferson; which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Poindexter, Bell, Webster, Tyler, and Hays. Mr. Benton withdrew his motion to introduce a bill to repeal the duty on alum salt, and gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the gradual abolition of the duties on that article, and for a change of the mode of measuring the same. The resolution of Mr. Grundy, in relation to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, having been taken up as the unfinished business, Mr. Clayton resumed and finished his remarks in opposition to the resolution, began yesterday. After a few remarks from Mr. Benton, Mr. Woodbury occupied the floor in support of the resolution, until the hour of adjournment. Mr. Woodbury has the floor tomorrow.

#### Friday, Feb. 11.

The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Hayne, from the select committee to which had been referred the bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, reported the same with an amendment, striking out the words "for public services, losses and sacrifices." The bill for the completion and support of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was read the third time, and passed. The Senate resumed, as unfinished business, the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, prohibiting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from calling before them the

persons who have been dismissed from office, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons or cause of their removal. Mr. Woodbury, who had the floor, then resumed his argument in favor of the resolution, and concluded at about two o'clock. Messrs. Sprague, Livingston, and Holmes, subsequently addressed the Senate. Mr. Livingston offered, as an amendment, a substitute to part of the resolution, declaring that the committee shall not make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster General to make any removal of his deputies. Mr. Holmes then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, for about half an hour, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

#### Friday, Feb. 12.

The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, making returns of the militia of the United States; and a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement from the Mint of the United States, of the gold and silver coin struck in the year 1830.

#### Monday, Feb. 14.

Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff so as to reduce the duty on imported flax. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for an allowance of drawback on goods manufactured from imported iron. The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, came up as the unfinished business, when it was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Holmes, with the understanding that the question be taken up on it tomorrow. After some time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

#### Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the bill for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department. Another bill on the same subject was subsequently introduced by that gentleman; which, after being read twice, was postponed, till Monday. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported a bill for the purchase of 216 copies of Mr. Elliot's report of the debates of the State Conventions, on the subject of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Everett spoke in favor of the measure, and testified to the merits of the work. The bill was, however, negatived. Mr. Hemphill presented a voluminous report from the Committee on Internal Improvement; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill defining the nature of offences constituting a contempt of court; which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The remainder of the day was devoted, by a previous special order, to the consideration of the business appertaining to the District of Columbia. A protracted discussion arose on the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to construct a lateral branch to the City of Washington, or to some point in the District of Columbia. Mr. Dorsey moved to postpone it till Tuesday next, in order to afford time to hear from Annapolis, where the Legislature of Maryland were legislating on the subject; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Howard, afterwards withdrew his motion. Mr. Semmes proposed an amendment, prohibiting the Rail Road Company from charging on the lateral railway an increase of toll, on the transportation of goods to or from east to west. Mr. Brown opposed the amendment. Mr. Howard followed; and the bill was ultimately ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill on the subject of the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, was taken up; but, after some remarks from Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, was postponed till Thursday next.

#### Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. White, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported

a bill for the construction of navy hospitals at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, N. York, and Pensacola; which was read twice, referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, together with the documents, ordered to be printed. Various other reports were made; among the number of which was one by Mr. Everett, of Mass., from the Committee on the Library, who reported a resolution, that the Clerk of the House cause to be prepared a digested index of the executive papers, reports, and other documents, from the commencement of the 18th Congress to the termination of the present one, and to have the same printed, for the use of the present Congress. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Leconte gave notice that he should, on Tuesday, move the House to take up the resolution offered by him in relation to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The resolution of Mr. White, of New York, for the printing of 6,000 additional copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, respecting the repeal of the 25th section of the judicial act, was next taken into consideration, and Mr. Daniel continued his argument in support of the proposition, until the close of the hour. The Speaker laid before the House a number of communications from the Treasury, War, and Post Office Departments; which were severally read and laid on the table. The House, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, took up the bill, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 102 to 83, for the relief of the widow of the lamented Commodore Decatur and went into Committee upon it. Mr. Cambreleng in the chair. It was debated till five o'clock, by Messrs. Potter, Storrs, McDuffie, Hoffman, Craig, Carson, Whidley, Barringer, Miller, Sutherland, Doddridge, Chilton, Crockett, and P. H. Various amendments were proposed; after which, the committee rose and reported. Two of the amendments of the committee were concurred in, and a third one rejected. It was renewed, and a further discussion ensued; but the previous question being called for and seconded, the main question was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused to order the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, by a vote of 89 to 81. Mr. Doddridge subsequently moved the reconsideration of the vote; but before it was acted upon, an adjournment took place, at nearly 6 o'clock.

#### Saturday, Feb. 12.

Bills for the relief of individuals principally, engaged the attention of the House.

#### Monday, Feb. 14.

The Speaker laid before the House various communications from the public Departments; which were severally read, and laid on the table. One was from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Directors of the United States' Mint, on the subject of the assays made during the year 1830 of foreign gold and silver coin; and another, a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing an abstract of the general annual return of the number and state of the militia of the Union. Numerous bills were received from the Senate; after which, the House took up the memorial presented by Mr. Everett, of Mass., on Monday the 7th instant, from the inhabitants of Northampton, Mass., against the removal of the Indians. A call of the House was ordered, but suspended, on 193 members answering to their names. Mr. Tucker, of S. Carolina, and subsequently, Mr. Wickliffe, moved the question of consideration, on a motion of Mr. Everett that the memorial should be committed to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to report a bill making further provision for executing the laws of the United States, and for the faithful observance of treaties with Indian tribes. The question of consideration was carried, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 101 to 93. The subject was then taken up, and discussed by Mr. Everett until 4 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Vance, the House adjourned.



## Political.

**Mr. Mallary's Report upon the Tariff.**—It is impossible for any Southern man to read this production without feelings of the most serious apprehension and alarm. It is, without exception, the most unqualified vindication of the system which has ever yet appeared in the understandings of the people. The Report, in itself, and merely considered as an argument, would be utterly unworthy of serious attention. Even the New-York Commercial, devoted as it is to Clay and the American System, confesses that it is destitute of the liberality and the expanded and statesmanlike views which ought to characterize a Congressional Report upon a grave and important subject. It is in fact nothing more nor less than a mere ad captum effusion, intended entirely for political effect, and addressed to the interest and prejudices of the Tariff party. If it had conveyed the opinions or sentiments of Mr. Mallary alone, we should most probably have passed it by with pity and contempt. But unfortunately it expresses, too clearly to admit a doubt, the fixed determination, the arrogant and despotic but irreversible fiat, of the Tariff majority in Congress. Regarded in this light, it becomes too important for silence, too serious and solemn for contempt. We may despise its narrowness and illiberality, but we cannot despise the power which it wields over the destinies of the South. It seals our doom. It destroys completely, and perhaps forever, the remotest prospect of relief. It rivets the Tariff on the Southern States, and consigns them, hopelessly and carelessly, to poverty and degradation. It tells them plainly and peremptorily, that whatever may be their sufferings, or however their rights and interests may be sacrificed; not an atom of the system shall be altered.

Viewing the Report in this, its only important light—and in this point of view it is indeed important, for it may well be considered a proclamation of political vassalage to the South,—we feel but little disposition to analyse the reasoning by which this most extraordinary determination is sustained. And yet, indignant as we are at the arbitrary conduct of the majority, we cannot but be amused at the fallacies and sophistry, with which the document abounds.

Mr. Mallary congratulates the Tariff that the constitutionality of the protective system has been admitted by the President. The argument of the President is, that the power to impose duties upon imports originally belonged to the States—that the right to adjust those duties with a view to protection, is so completely incidental to that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of one without the other—that the States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, and that this authority having thus passed from them, the right to exercise it for protection does not exist in them, and must either reside in the General Government, or be extinct. The argument is ingenious, but it is utterly untenable. Ours is a Government of limited and enumerated powers. It is admitted on all hands, that no power can be constitutionally exercised by Congress which is not either expressly granted, or absolutely necessary to the execution of a granted power. The right of promoting manufactures, therefore, to be constitutional, must either be expressly given by the constitution, or must be obviously "necessary and proper" to carry into effect some enumerated power. But it is not given by the constitution, because it is no where to be found in any portion of that instrument. Indeed it is not only not given, but it was expressly refused by the National Convention. A proposition was made in that body, to confer this power, and it was explicitly rejected. It is evident, then, that the promotion of manufactures is not a primary or granted power. It is equally clear to our mind, that it is not a secondary or incidental power, according to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. A secondary power, according to that instrument, is one which is indispensably "necessary," or obviously "proper," to carry into effect some other power expressly granted. Now it surely will not be maintained, that the power of promoting manufactures is either "necessa-

ry" or "proper" to the execution of a power to impose duties upon imports. Such a proposition need only be stated to exhibit its futility. The fact, is that the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties," &c. was given solely and exclusively for the purposes of revenue. This is equally manifest from the language of the Constitution, and from the fact that the Convention considered and negated a proposition to invest Congress with the power of protection. In exercising this power, therefore, Congress exercises a power which is not to be found in the Constitution—which the framers of the Convention refused to put there—and which cannot be tortured, by ingenuity itself, into a necessary or proper means of executing the power to raise revenue. If, in adjusting a Tariff, honestly, and bona fide designed for revenue, encouragement be incidentally afforded to manufactures, it would of course be a source rather of general gratulation than regret. But what we complain of is, that whilst the promotion of manufactures is not to be found amongst the enumerated powers of the federal legislature, and whilst its advocates themselves only pretend to justify it as incidental to the revenue power, the Tariff has been actually so adjusted as to make protection the primary, and the raising of revenue a secondary, object. Instead of enacting a Tariff exclusively for revenue, and leaving manufactures to derive what benefit they might from a system honestly and constitutionally regulated by the wants and exigencies of the government, they have openly and avowedly established a Tariff of protection. If this is not a violation of the letter, as well as a most gross perversion of the spirit of the Constitution, then there can be no such thing as an infraction of that instrument. It will not do to tell us, as the President does, that the power of protection does not now reside in the States, and that it must, therefore, either be possessed by the general government, or be extinct.—The States do possess the power to protect manufactures. They can protect them by bounties. They can also, with the consent of Congress, lay duties upon imports for that purpose; and this consent, no doubt, could always be obtained, particularly as the Constitution requires, in such cases, that the net produce of the duties shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. But the Northern States, of course, however they may love manufactures, would not like either to drain their own treasuries or to tax their own commerce, exclusively, for the purpose of protecting them. They prefer infinitely that this should be effected by a system of federal legislation, which throws the burthen principally on the South. Nor will it do to tell us, as the President does, that the protective policy has received the sanction of successive administrations. No length of time, nor the sanction of all the Presidents on earth, can legalize wrong, or consecrate usurpation. If this were the case, violations of the Constitution, provided they are persisted in, would themselves give a right to violate that instrument. Let this monstrous doctrine be admitted, and there is no power which the Federal Government will not first usurp, and then claim as a right, from the mere circumstance of their having persisted in its exercise.

But let us turn from the President's argument, which Mr. Mallary considers as perfectly conclusive, to other portions of that gentleman's Report. In these it will be seen that he differs as decidedly with the President in relation to the details, as he agrees with him upon the constitutionality, of the Tariff.

The President thinks the Tariff defective, and recommends a revision. Mr. Mallary insists that the system is as perfect as it can be. The President thinks it may be so amended, as to obviate injustice and correct abuses. Mr. Mallary insists that no abuses or injustice have been practised. The President thinks that many comforts of life are taxed unnecessarily high. Mr. Mallary denies it. The President thinks that protection should be confined to objects of national importance. Mr. Mallary insists that Congress has a right to protect local as well as national objects, and that the whole system taken together, or in the minutest detail, is national in its character. The President thinks that the decreased prices of manufactures is principally attributable to the increased

value of the precious metals. Mr. Mallary insists, on the contrary, that the precious metals were never more abundant than at present, and that the low price of domestic manufactures is entirely owing to domestic competition, and to the addition they have made to the great supply of the world. The President recommends, as the best and fairest mode of determining the claim of any particular interest to protection, that each should be submitted singly for consideration. Mr. Mallary warmly repels this proposition as leading directly to the total destruction of the system. The President thinks that the chief object of duties should be revenue, although they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. Mr. Mallary, on the contrary, contends that the chief object of duties, should be protection, and that it should no longer "be loosely attached to the skirts of revenue." The President feelingly warns Congress against the pernicious effects of party spirit, and earnestly adjures them not to allow any extraneous consideration, "such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest," to influence their deliberations on this important subject. Mr. Mallary, sneeringly thanks him for his caution, and then unblushingly justifies the "combination of small minorities," or what is generally more familiarly called the log-rolling principle. He says distinctly, that the manufacturing interests will make common cause—that if they expect to exist, they must act in concert—that they always have, and that they will continue, to pull together. But this is enough to show the differences of opinion between an honest patriot like Andrew Jackson, and this thorough-paced, champion of the Tariff. Mr. Mallary indeed sneers at the President throughout his whole Report, and evidently labours to injure him with the Tariffers, by creating an impression that he is hostile to the system.

There are one or two parts of this Report, however, which merit the most serious reflection of every Southern man. Here we have it distinctly avowed by the leader of the party, that protection is the primary object of the Tariff. Who now can doubt the intention of the law? Who now will justify its constitutionality upon the ground that it is a Revenue Act, and that the protection of manufactures is only incidental? Here, too, we are distinctly told, that the manufacturers will continue to make common cause, and act in concert with each other. Who now expects the system to be repealed or modified? Here, too, we have the most precious confession that if the items of the Tariff were examined singly it would destroy the system. So the people are to continue to be enormously taxed to support a system, of which even its advocates admit that there is scarcely a single portion which can present such claims as will justify protection. Was there ever a more unfeeling or arrogant avowal? And yet, even with this precious admission in their mouths, we are told plainly and unequivocally that the whole system—oppressive as we feel it—defective and unequal as the President pronounces it—shall remain unaltered. What will the hoping party now say? What do they now think of their *erring* and *deluded* brethren? Where are now their hopes of the returning justice and magnanimity of Congress? Where is now their precious scheme of attacking the Tariff in detail? Above all, what will they now do? Many of them have declared that if the present session of Congress passes without affording us relief, they would consider all hope lost, and advocate the call of a Convention of the people. Now then that all hope is lost, will they verify their declarations, and support the State? Or, as the only other alternative left them, will they even go over to the enemy—send in their adhesion to Clay and Webster—maintain, with Judge Johnson, that the Tariff is beneficial—and claim, as their reward, a legislative compliment from the State of Massachusetts?

Charleston Mercury.

We have, upon several occasions, in this journal, endeavored to draw public attention to the impolicy of constructing roads and canals before they are actually called for by the real wants of the community. In doing this, however, we have limited our remarks to the single operation of such a policy upon the productive power of capital, and not upon the capital itself.

In other words, we have shown, that, if a road was constructed several years before it was required, the community would lose a value equal to the revenue that could have been derived from the capital expended in its construction, had it been employed, during those several years, in some pursuit of agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, precisely in the same way that a farmer would lose the profit of five years upon a thousand dollars, if he should be silly enough to expend that sum in building a barn five years before it was wanted.

An enlightened friend in Philadelphia has recently called our attention to another view of the subject, which presents the impolicy of anticipated expenditures in a light so striking, that none can fail to perceive it. It seems now to be pretty generally admitted, if we are to judge from the movements now taking place in England and in this country, that rail-roads are in a great degree to supersede canals, as canals have superseded turnpike roads. Already have rail roads been projected to run in the neighborhood of canals already formed, and upon routes where there cannot, for years to come, be profitable employment for both. In such cases, it is manifest, that should the canals be rendered valueless, the capital expended in their construction will have been wholly annihilated; and it is equally clear, that, in some of the cases, this annihilation will have been entirely occasioned by the impolicy of anticipated expenditure. But, to illustrate what we mean, we will take a particular case.

The State of Pennsylvania has, within the last few years, expended near eleven millions of dollars in the construction of canals, scattered over various parts of her territory. Some of these canals were called for, and some were not called for, by the actual circumstances of the country; but, instead of commencing one work and finishing it, as sound wisdom and economy dictated, she began them all at once, and now finds herself in want of three millions of dollars more, without having had the satisfaction of seeing one of them completed. Now, it is very evident, that, should rail roads answer the expectations of those who have compared their advantages with those of canals, it is quite probable that some of these canals will be wholly superseded by them, and thus will the whole capital have been sunk, altogether owing to the folly of forcing the improvement before the proper time for it had arrived.

In making these remarks, the reader will not understand us to say, that a community should hesitate to a, least some unforeseen improvement should soon follow. A greater loss might occur by such a course, than by the event thus intended to be guarded against. In all enterprises there is some risk on this score, and especially in the present age of invention; but this risk will always enter into the calculations of individuals, and when improvements are left to their management, there is not much mischief to be apprehended. It is against the ill-judged, unreflecting, unsound mode of forcing unnecessary improvements, by the scrambling principle, that we inveigh—against that system which argues, that, although a canal between A and B is wanted, and one between C and D will not be wanted for ten years to come, yet we, the representatives of the country lying between C and D, will not vote to expend a million of the public money advantageously for you, unless you will agree to expend another million, disadvantageously, for our benefit. This is the principle upon which the legislation of Pennsylvania has been conducted, ever since she embarked largely in turnpike roads, and there is not a member of her Senate and House of Representatives, who will not confess, that he has often found himself in the predicament of the inhabitants of the West India island, at which a Yankee captain once arrived with a cargo of cheese and grind-stones, and finding a scarcity of the former, and no demand for the latter, refused to sell any man a cheese, that would not take a grindstone along with it. We speak on this subject with some experimental knowledge of the fact, and we greatly mistake if Pennsylvania is not millions of dollars the worse off, for this vicious system of log-rolling.

Not long since, a letter was published from a Pennsylvanian, travelling in England, who stated that he had seen the principal canals and rail roads of

that country, and that he very much feared, that the expenditure of Pennsylvania on canals, would prove to be an unfortunate appropriation. The following extract, from another letter from a Philadelphian, published in the United States Gazette, seems also to strengthen this apprehension, and there be any force in what we have said, the argument will apply with equal strength, to future anticipated expenditures for rail roads; for, as evidence have we, that those of the present day may not be superseded by improvements which will greatly reduce the expense of their construction?

"Since I have been in Great Britain, I have had an opportunity of seeing and travelling on the 'Mersey and Tydvil,' the 'Peak Forest and Congleton,' the 'Stockton and Darlington,' the 'Monkland,' the 'Liverpool and Manchester,' and other railways, and also of travelling on some of the fine canals in the country, and my opinion for the superiority of the former over the latter species of improvement, is confirmed. I have also conversed with some of the most eminent engineers in the kingdom, such as Mr. Walker, of London, Mr. Hartley, of Liverpool, Mr. Laidlaw, of Dundee, Mr. Grant, &c. and Mr. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, who unite in opinion, that in nine cases out of ten, rail-ways were superior to canals for general purposes, before the important improvement in locomotives, and since, they are incomparably superior."

Banner of the Constitution.



**State Rights and State Republicanism.**—We have been doing in the lapse of a few months to promote the cause of State Republicanism and the unaltered and undiluted principles of Democracy. But a few months have not been since the party was so entirely under the shadow of the time fair and reasonable, has whether a hearty union could be effected again. We are happy to declare that these misgivings, altho' at the time fair and reasonable, have proved groundless. It was only a temporary discussion, caused by the intemperance of party zeal and a consequent misconception of the views of the party foremost and most enthusiastic in the cause of State Rights and State Republicanism. Unity of sentiment and united action have been restored, and every step taken by the party of the democratic side has already been closely observed and narrowly scanned, which is the strongest evidence that the National Republicans fear their adversaries with the terms of a successful and victorious band who contend for equal rights and the constitution, the safe guard of their civil and political life. Foremost in this great political strife which has lately agitated the public mind about South Carolina than which there is not a more patriotic state in the Union. Warmly attached to the constitution—devoted to the cause of political equality with the cultivation of Athens and the virtue of Sparta she has acquired for herself a glory unrivalled in this Republic. Ever the liberal and candid among those who were in their views from the political opinions indicated in that State could not but admire the lofty purity of her course and the noble and magnanimous openness with which she pursued it. South Carolina commenced the battle, but Georgia has achieved the victory. This is a practical illustration of the position in which that unless we are similarly situated we cannot feel others that intense sympathy which makes their case our own. Georgia then South Carolina was contending, almost alone, for the Supremacy of the States, joined in the general clamor against the alien doctrines of that State, as they were denounced by the National Republican party, until she was invaded by the same party when she found it necessary to use the same weapons of defence which were handled by the State of South Carolina. The Legislature of North Carolina has put its seal of commendation upon the doctrine of State Rights and the State is now pledged to join in the struggle. Now is the time for activity, and National Republicanism must succumb to State Republicanism otherwise we are no more secure. Now is the time to put our shoulders to the wheel—if so, the cause of Democracy must prevail. Jeffersonian Democracy is the watchword of the party who construe the constitution literally and who contend for constitutional liberty. Under the Banner of the constitution we cannot fail to conquer and thereby secure the permanency of State Republicanism. Freemen! arm in its cause, nor lay down your arms till you conquer or be conquered! With Justice for your shield and Truth for your weapon you need fear no adversary. Stand fast and say appear be must cower beneath your flaming visage. Nation Republicanism cannot look upon State Republicanism and survive.



Being unable to decipher a portion of the communication signed "Westman," we are compelled to defer its publication for the present.

**Distribution of the Surplus Revenue.**—The Resolutions of Mr. Martin of S. C. upon the subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States take a just and rational view of the subject and we have wondered very much that this scheme has not met with a more decided opposition from the Anti-tariff party heretofore. The establishment of such a practice in the administration of the general government would be the certain means of delaying the repeal of the tariff, and in the end might perpetuate a policy which we deem foolish, odious, and unjust. To amend the constitution so as to empower the general government to distribute the surplus revenue would be to administer a medicine which instead of removing the malady under which we have suffered so long would tend to confirm it, and render it incurable. When we complain of excessive duties and imposts we shall be told it is a matter of no importance since the surplus revenue can be distributed among the several States. The States do not ask for a share of the general government should dictate the manner in which they should raise their revenue. If the general government raises it for them by indirect taxation the States must abandon the practice of imposing direct taxes, otherwise they will have more power than they could use. Besides, the money taken from the pockets of the people can never return. Is it not too a waste of time and money to collect a revenue for which you have no service whatever? Is it not childish and ridiculous? It reminds us of our boyish days when we used to take things of our playmates in order to vex and tease them. We think with the author of these Resolutions that it is not only unnecessary on the part of the general government, but would certainly be a manifest breach of trust, and unjust and oppressive to the people. We do ask, and almost feel ashamed at propounding an simple a question, we do ask, in the name of common sense, where is the necessity—where is the wisdom—where is the justice of collecting a vast amount of revenue merely for the purpose of having it to distribute among the several States of the Union? Is there any policy in it? Is there any object to be promoted by it? Or is it merely to insult the oppressed people of the South? Is it to taunt and scorn their complaints? Is it to dole them into silence? There is a medium in all things. The voices and oppressions of the Southern people have been long and patiently borne, but resentment long stifled must burst forth at last. It cannot be smothered much longer. We will try them again and again, and we trust never after for the honor of the South will another petition be presented at the bar of the House of Representatives upon the subject of the oppressions of the tariff. There is reason in all things, and we would not have our forbearance run into servility. Powerful factions, as the author of these Resolutions justly remarks, would necessarily be created in the several States and in the South for the surplus revenue might endanger the peace and security of the Union. The smaller States would certainly suffer in the division and the larger States be enriched at their expense. We trust for the credit of the Nation—for the sake of peace and humanity and for the value of our liberties that this mad scheme will not prevail. The Resolutions will be found in this paper.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We received no paper last week which contained the late interesting intelligence from France. We make some extracts for our paper this week. It appears that sentence has been passed upon the Ex-Ministers of France and that they are condemned to perpetual imprisonment. That of Prince Polignac is peculiarly severe. He is deprived for life of all his privileges, stripped of his property and honors, separated from his wife and children and is in fact pronounced to be civilly dead. He is condemned for the remainder of his life to the desolate fortress of Mount St. Michael in Normandy, constructed by William, the conqueror. His fellow Prisoners will reside at Ham in Picardy. The populace of Paris were very much dissatisfied with the leniency of the sentence, so much so, that they collected in large numbers in the streets and called aloud for condign punishment to be inflicted upon Polignac and Peyronnet. It was with great difficulty that they succeeded in removing them in safety from the castle to their old quarters at Vincennes until they can be conveyed to their several places of destination. Genl. La Fayette has resigned his commission as an officer of the National Guards for the reason that he regarded such an establishment as incompatible with the free spirit of a limited monarchy, except in cases of extreme necessity. Considerable indignation is excited among the National Guards against the Chamber of Deputies in consequence of some opinion of that body hostile to that venerable Republican Hero. There is considerable agitation in the chamber of Deputies. The majority of that body are opposed to the extension of the elective franchise. The times are portentous in Europe and the storm will not abate yet. We may yet calculate for a long and bloody war upon the continent. There are other items of foreign intelligence which being of less importance we have only made short extracts from the accounts received.

**The Editor of the Camden Journal** is seconding the nomination of Judge Smith for the Vice Presidency, made by a Georgia paper, delineates the qualifications which would peculiarly fit him for the office, and says, "We [The Camden Journal] shall not expect to see the moderate and rational party unanimous in his nomination &c. &c." We have come to the same conclusion but by a very different process of reasoning. It is not that personal or local objections alone would be found to have much influence in controlling the action of the moderate and rational party as the Editor of the Camden Journal has very modestly veiled his own party. We are clearly of opinion that the want of unanimity would be produced by the well known fact that he is devoid of several very important qualifications which are absolutely requisite for the proper discharge of the duties of the office of the Vice Presidency. Judge Smith is a man of talents and extensive and accurate information, but we think, if we have not very much mistaken his character, (for we have seen something of him) he wants moral decision and physical energy. If we are wrong we hope the Editor of the Camden Journal will set us right. Our belief of the former deficiency is grounded upon the knowledge of the fact that at the last session of Congress *multum officio est defuit*. In the latter supposition we are supported by his movements in the Senate of the United States. He is always slow, listless and tardy. About his political consistency we will not dispute. We do not candidly believe that Judge Smith ever attached himself to any party upon principle. We have always viewed him as a wayward, forward and prejudiced man, pursuing that course which would afford him the best opportunity of gratifying his ill disposed and malignant disposition towards those whom he deemed his enemies. We think this a natural infirmity, and therefore the more likely to govern all his movements. But the Editor of the Camden Journal when he styles his own party in South Carolina the moderate and rational party does not certainly thereby intend to denigrate those opposed to Judge Smith and his party as *intemperate and irrational*? If so this is unkind in the Editor of the Camden Journal. We little looked for such a sentiment from one who could say in the same breath that he would not join in odious strictures on such men as Hamilton, Hayne and McDuffie. With all due respect, to the accuracy of the worthy Editor's political calculations we can assure him that he has mistaken the public sentiment of North Carolina very much when he supposed that she is "anxious" or even willing to vote for Judge Smith for the Vice Presidency. Of the possibility of his overwhelming majority in South Carolina and Georgia we will say nothing, but leave it with others to refute, if they can, the problematical assertion.

We copy from the Charleston Mercury an able and eloquent review of Mr. Mallon's report. We fully concur with the views therein expressed that it is intended as a taunting proclamation of our political vassalage. The committee have promulgated now the true character of the present tariff and they have openly avowed that it is a tariff for protection primarily, and that revenue is only a secondary object. What are we to think of this bare-faced outrage upon the good sense of the community and so palpable and flagrant a violation of the constitution? Is common respect paid to the feelings and opinions of the South in that report? We are openly insulted. What are we to do? Shall we be taunted, reviled and insulted and not manifest the least spirit of resentment? If we open our lips, we are called traitors. If we present our petitions and memorials they are passed by without notice. If we remonstrate they turn a deaf ear to our remonstrances. A free and enlightened people are told that the primary object for which duties and imposts are laid is the protection of domestic manufactures. Was there ever such an indignity put upon the understandings of a community? But let it pass—the day of retribution may yet come. Oppressors beware! The fate of Polignac and Peyronnet is yet fresh in your recollections. If you do not meet with the same destiny precisely you may yet happen to fare worse. Hearken to the voice of justice and humanity and release us from thralldom—knock off our manacles rusty with age. When shall we again enjoy our political equality and independence? Only appoint a time and it may be that we will await the leisure of our task-masters.

We learn from the driver that the Raleigh stage which carried out the mail from this place on Tuesday last, in attempting to cross the Uwharree in Randolph County, was swept down the stream by the rapidity of the current. One of the horses was drowned and the balance only saved by cutting the gear loose. The stage, after drifting down the stream a considerable distance, lodged against some timber, from whence it was obtained the next day with the mail unharmed. The stream is easily swelled and is a very rapid one. The driver attributes his failure to cross the stream to one of his horses that would not swim, and thereby entangled the rest in their gear which prevented them from swimming out with the stage. We, of consequence, received none of the Northern papers which we get by the Raleigh mail stage, and indeed by far the greater number come that route. We understand that an order of Court has been granted to construct a bridge across the Uwharree. Something of the sort is necessary.

**Why is it that we cannot get New-York papers?** Why is it that we alone are debarred from the same opportunities with other prints in this quarter of receiving the earliest accounts of Foreign Intelligence. Last week the Editor of the Yaddin and Catawba Journal in this place received New-York papers, but none came to us. This week it is the same thing. When news is stale and no longer news we have to lay it before our readers. Every paper appears to be more highly favored than we are. If strict examination were made into the cause or causes it would be found that mail carriers take the liberty at their own pleasure of throwing out newspaper bags any where on the road where they lie for weeks before they come to hand. We received some papers printed early in December, late in January.

**The Hon. Robt Y. Hayne, the Hon. A. Rencher and the Hon. Saml. P. Carson** are entitled to our thanks for Mr. Benton's speech against the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, and the report of the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Message in relation to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue among the several States of the Union.

We have received no papers from Washington of a later date than the 15th. Our congressional summary by consequence, contains nothing of a recent date.

#### A DIARY.

The *Jamaica Courant* contains the official announcement of the death of Simon Bolivar. He died of consumption on the 17th Dec. in the 46th year of his age.

Judge Marcy has been elected Senator to Congress from N. York for six years from the 4th of March next. He is said to be a warm friend of Genl. Jackson's administration.

A meeting has been held in Boston in favor of the abolition of Imprisonment for debt, of which the Hon. H. G. Otis was chairman.

Henry Clay on the Stage. "The manager of the American Theatre in New-Orleans invited Mr. Clay to attend in. The Alexandria Gazette, a Clay paper "of the blood" says "A crowded house received him with the most enthusiastic applause, and that on his departure additional evidence was afforded of the hold which he has on the affections of his fellow citizens." Prodigious!!!

Hydrophobia was raging to an alarming extent at Ellicott's Mills near Baltimore on the 18th inst. Several persons and numbers of Dog, Hogs &c. had been bitten.

One of the correspondents of a Kentucky paper gives the Editor an account of a wild man which he saw in Jessamine County. According to the account, he had a tail about thirty yards in length—bad but one eye placed in the middle of his forehead with feet like a Bear &c. The Eighth wonder of the world surely!

#### DIED.

In this place on Sunday the 20th, inst. Thomas Hardie, son of John H. Hardie Esq.

In Surry county, on the 22d ult. Sarah Hampton, aged 81 years 4 months and 22 days, the wife of Henry Hampton, sen. of an Antiseptical complaint which she bore with Christian fortitude for a long time, she was a member of the Baptist Church for a number of years. Her death will long be lamented by her relations and acquaintances, she was endeared to all who knew her as a Christian for her exemplary walk and many pious admonitions as a mother and mistress, and doing wife. She is gone to experience a happy immortality in the arms of that redeemer, whom on earth she loved and devoutly worshipped.

Oh! that all the blind but knew him, And would be advised by me; Surely would they hasten to him: He would cause them all to see. Lord teach us this one thing to choose, Which they who gain can never lose.

Communicated.

In Wilkesboro', N. C. on Thursday night the 19th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Vannoy, consort of Joel Vannoy, Esq. in the 33d year of her age, although averse to the common practice of writing fulsome panegyrics upon the dead, yet among those to whom the deceased was intimately known, a passing tribute of respect to her memory, will not be unmerited,—in fact, by those who had frequent opportunities of witnessing the various relative duties which she was called on to perform, she was considered in many respects an extraordinary woman. Having enjoyed but limited advantages in early life; though possessed of a sound discriminating mind, and a vigorous intellect, united to the most untiring industry, and a natural aptness for business, she appeared to surmount every difficulty that presented itself; and to rise above every obstacle with an ease and facility proportioned to the number she had to encounter. She has left a disconsolate husband and seven little children, to whose prosperity and advancement in life, she had devoted herself with unwearied zeal, to mourn their irreparable loss. But let them remember, and console themselves with the reflection, that as the ways of Heaven are dark and inscrutable, it is their duty to resign themselves to its dispensations, and to hope that their loss may be her eternal and unspeakable gain.

Communicated.

#### THE MARKETS.

**Saltbury, Feb. 18.**—Cotton (lashed, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, wheat 16 to 18, oats 30 to 33, pork 4 to 4 1/2, hams 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 8 1/2, iron 5, butter 12 1/2.

**Payetteville, Feb. 12.**—Cotton 8 1/2 a 9 1/2; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Columbia, Feb. 16.**—Cotton 7 to 9. Flour bbl. 7 a 8, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50. **Camden, Feb. 19.**—Cotton 7 1/2 a 9. Flour 55 to 60, corn 50 a 55, oats 30, salt 75, whiskey 38 a 40, wheat 80 a 90.

**Charleston, Feb. 7.**—Cotton 9 a 10 1/2. Flour 64 a 66, whiskey 38 a 40, bacon 64 a 71, hams 11 a 13, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 55 a 60, corn 58 a 60, coffee 10 a 12. **North Carolina bank bills** 1 1/2 per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

**The Examination of the Female School, in Statesville, will take place on Thursday the last day of March. Commencing at half past 9 A. M.**

Patrons and friends of the School, are respectfully invited to attend. **M. A. CALDWELL.**

#### TAILORING BUSINESS.

**Benjamin Fraley,** HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. **BENJ. FRALEY.**

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

**THE** citizens of Salisbury are respectfully informed that in giving in tax lists from the 2d till the 6th March, inclusive,—the Law particularly requires that they designate the square on which their lots are situated, as also the number by which they are marked in the plan of the town. The following is submitted as the form of the tax list for this year.

Acres of Land.	Lot.	Number of Polls.	Black and Colored Polls.	Dogs.

**DANL. MERRAN, Magistrate of Police.** Salisbury, Feb. 24, 1831.

#### Administrator's SALE.

**JAS. C. MCCONNAUGHEY,** having administered upon the estate of Almon Hall, dec'd, late of this county, will in accordance with the provisions of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, expos to sale on Wednesday the 16th day of March next, on the premises the following property to wit:

**Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,** a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats, one four wheeled Carriage and Harness, one Waggon and Gear, farming Utensils. Household and Kitchen Furniture, 6 or 8000 weight of bacon, with a Miscellaneous Library well selected, also, various other articles not enumerated. Twelve month's credit will be given by the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Sale to continue from day to day till all is sold or disposed of.

**JAS. C. MCCONNAUGHEY, Administrator.** Rowan city, Feb. 23d, 1831. 2 61.

**P. S.** The Negroes belonging to the above Estate, 17 or 18 in number, Men, Women and Children will be hired on the same day with the above property. They will be hired from that time till the 1st day of January, 1832. Bond with approved security will be required. **JAS. C. MCCONNAUGHEY.**

#### Runaway.

**O**n the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. **JAMES LAMAR.** 421

**The Georgian, Savannah, the Telescope, Columbia, S. C., and Richmond Enquirer,** are requested to publish the above weekly until paid, and then forward their accounts to **J. LAMAR.**

#### NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

**COPARTNERSHIP.** THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the name of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the exclusive premises, Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business. **A. G. COCHRAN, FERGUS COCHRAN.** New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

**A. G. & F. COCHRAN** HAVE now on hand such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods: Silk and Gold Italian Lustrings, imitation, plain and changeable do. Silk, Gold, and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety. Gold, changeable, silk, and blue silk, Maccellines, 5-6 Blk. and Gold Bombazines. Crapes de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mantlins, Plain and Fig'd. Poppins, Algerines, Valenciennes of the newest styles, French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Mantlins, Pongees and many other articles for ladies dresses, Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandana Hdk'fs, Gros de Naples, Gause and Craps Hdk'fs and Scarfs, Silk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats, Black and Colored Italian Cravats, imitation, do. Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-shoe Gloves, Gros de Naples and Gause Garniture Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles, English and French Silk Hosiery, and 3 Hosiery, Embroidered and Open work do. Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'fs, Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Catepals, &c. Sewing Silks, Twines, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c. They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Brabant Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Caps Capes, Peleries, Chanzettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 3/4 7-8 and 8-4 Thibet and Merino Showls, Casimere and Merino Long Showls, &c. A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity. **New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 12 66**

#### Money! Money! Money!!!

**IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.** TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interests satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber by mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of 5 or 10—postage in every instance to be paid. **GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth st. Philadelphia.**

**N. B.**—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills. **Feb. 3, 1831. 4 62**

#### State of North Carolina.

**Superior Court of Law, DAVIDSON COUNTY.**

**BENJ. SHAVER** and wife vs. **Joanna Bartly, Drusilla, Christina, Alex. Rources, Edith, Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Bartly** Petition for Partition. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Reuben, Thomas, Basil and Laban Bartly, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made 6 weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead answer or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, **B. D. Rounsaville, Clerk of said Court at Office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday on September, 1830.** 664 **B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, c. c.**

#### Notice.

**W**ILL be hired on Saturday the 26th March, at the late residence of Matthew Locke dec'd. all the negroes belonging to the estate consisting of men, women & children. A credit of twelve months will be given with bond and approved security. Those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward, settle their accounts and make payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them for adjustment. **HENRY GILES, Administrator.** Salisbury Feb. 18th, 1831. 3 60.



## POETRY.

**THE WILDER WILDS OF CARRILL.**  
Sung by Maj. J. A. Jarrow, at the celebration in  
Millersville.

Will you gaze, lassie gaze,  
To the wide hills of Carrill;  
Where the golden streams,  
And rich wine in the barrel;  
Where the diamond and ruby,  
Are sparkling a' together;  
And the girls in aw, wif the boys  
From their father.

Will you gaze, lassie gaze,  
To the gold-bearing mountains;  
To the cold bubbling fountains;  
Where youth, health and beauty,  
Commingle together;  
Shall brighten the chain,  
Which binds one to another.

Will you gaze, lassie gaze,  
To the clear Fallapoooses;  
Which rills with delight,  
To join with the Cocones;  
Where love and where friendship  
Strive one with the other;  
Which may give most delight  
To the jo or the brother.

Will you gaze, lassie gaze,  
To the lovely sweet water;  
Where the roses lay in bloom,  
Where the golden pleasure quarter;  
Where the fresh bloom of nature,  
Adorns every valley;  
And young love in its sports,  
With the rustic maidens daily.

Will you gaze, lassie gaze,  
To the bold flowing fountains;  
Where man is as free  
As the wind o'er each mountain;  
Where naught but the charms  
Of his lassie can bind him;  
Where the call of his country  
Deriver shall find him.

Will you gaze, lassie gaze,  
To the banks of the river;  
Where the trout choke the stream,  
Where there's plenty for liver;  
Where wealth and where science,  
Unkilling their power;  
Shall produce new delights,  
For my lassie each hour.

Will you gaze, lassie gaze,  
With your warm ardent lovers;  
Who has loved you, for aye,  
Who will love you for ever;  
Will you gaze to his cot,  
And repay his devotion;  
Who with you in his arms,  
Saves na prince his portion.

CARRILL RHYMER.

**TO THE AMERICAN SNOW-BIRD.**  
The Snow-bird of America is re-  
marked among ornithologists for the  
obscurity which hangs round its his-  
tory. On the first approach of winter,  
it suddenly makes its appearance at  
the farm-house, apparently driven by  
the inclemency of the weather to court  
the society of man. Whence it comes,  
no one can tell, and whither it goes  
(for its exit is sudden as its entrance,) no  
one has yet been able to discover. It  
is supposed by some to be, in reality,  
another bird, only that its plumage, by  
some mysterious and irresistible pow-  
er, has been suddenly and entirely  
changed. There is a feeling of mel-  
ancholy passes across the mind, when  
the bleak and dreary landscape, de-  
serted by all other tenants of the  
air, is only enlivened with the pres-  
ence of the mournful Snow-Bird. Yet  
even, in the bitterest weather, he  
is always gay and lively; and the  
desolation of the scenery around him  
seems to have no sudden effect  
upon his cheerful heart.

From distant climes, which none can tell,  
In dress of bright and changeable hue,  
I greet the bird beloved so well,  
When childhood's hours around me flew.

Sure, though the northern storms may spend  
Their fury over field and tree,  
Their blasts are welcome, if they send  
So gay a visitant as thee.

I care not that the laughing spring  
Its blue-bird messenger may own;  
If winter be but sure to bring  
The Snow-bird I have always known.

How oft, in childhood's rainbow hours,  
I've watched thee at the parlour pane,  
Hiding thee from the ruthless showers,  
Till a genial sun should breathe again.

Oh! how my youthful eyes would strain  
Pursuing in the wayward rack!  
How oft I've spread the attractive grain,  
To bring thy wondering pinions back!

Yes, gentle bird, I mind the time  
Thou'st sported round my window-seat,  
(Thoughtless of evil, as of crime,  
Pleased, it would seem, my face to greet—

And feeding with confiding stay,  
On tiny crumbs I threw to thee—  
Tears, base, were cruel, to betray  
A bird that never injured me.

There breathes an overbearing Power;  
Unknown, but felt— unseen, but heard.  
He clothes each tree, He tints each flower,  
His arm protects my darling bird,  
Let winter come with stormy voice;  
Let snow-wreaths crown the highest hill,  
He bids thee in the storm rejoice,  
He sees, protects, and feeds thee still.

## Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that  
they are now opening their full supply of  
**GOODS**  
which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable  
and cheap.

Broadcloths,	Groceries,
Cassimeres,	Cutlery,
Cassimets,	Quensware,
Hats,	Domestics,
Shoes,	Calicoes,
Saddlery,	Silks, Sattins,
Stationary,	Ribbons, &c.

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 43f

## TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages  
will be given to a first rate  
**TIN PLATE Workman**  
of steady and industrious habits, one who is  
accustomed to work on Tins & Machines.  
DANIEL H. CRESS.  
Salisbury, October, 1830. 41f



## STAGES FROM WARRENTON TO DANVILLE.

**THIS** Stage will leave Warrenton ev-  
ery Tuesday and Saturday, at 3  
o'clock P. M. arrive at Oxford same day.  
Leave Oxford every Wednesday and Sun-  
day at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Dan-  
ville at 9 P. M. same days. Leave Dan-  
ville every Monday and Thursday at 5  
o'clock A. M. and arrive at Milton at 8  
A. M. and at Oxford same days; leave  
Oxford at 4 o'clock A. M. every Tuesday  
and Saturday and arrive at Warrenton in  
time for passengers to take the stage  
north to Petersburg.

This route combines more advantages  
and facilities than most routes in the  
southern country; and for comfort and  
convenience it is not surpassed. Persons  
travelling to Petersburg, Richmond, or  
any place to the north can enter the stage  
at Danville either Monday or Thursday  
at 5 A. M. arrive at Milton at 8 o'clock  
and at Warrenton next days in time for  
the stage going northward and arrive at  
Petersburg Wednesday and Saturday by  
3 o'clock P. M. Thus performing the  
route of 177 Miles in three days. Price  
of Fare thro' \$10.00, and arrive in New  
York in six days from Danville or Milton.  
Persons travelling south can leave Pe-  
tersburg every Monday and Thursday  
and arrive in Warrenton next days in  
time to take the stage to Milton or Dan-  
ville.

This line intersects at Warrenton the  
Main daily line running North or South.  
It also meets the Norfolk line via Mur-  
freesborough and Halifax N. C. Persons  
travelling north who do not wish to go  
thro' Petersburg, can go in this line to  
Norfolk and there meet the Steam Boats,  
direct to Washington City, Baltimore &c.  
This line also meets at Oxford a stage  
from Raleigh. At Milton it also inter-  
sects the stage line from Fredericksburg  
Va. to Powhatan, Georgia; And at Dan-  
ville meets with a line of stages from  
Lynchburg Va. and another from Salem  
N. C. twice a week which extends via  
Morganton, Brindletown, Greenville &c.  
to the south.

The Proprietor pledges himself to  
keep comfortable Coaches, first rate  
teams, sober and steady drivers; and by  
these means hopes to obtain a share of  
patronage.

Passage from Warrenton to Danville  
\$3.00. All Baggage and Parcels at the  
risk of the owners.

JAMES W. JEFFREYS.  
February, 5th, 1831. 6 63.

## Broke Jail,

ABOUT the 30th of De-  
cember, 1830, a Negro  
Woman by the name of

**HANNAH.**

She says she belongs to Ga-  
briel Parks, of Monroe county. Hannah  
is a large black young wench, about 26  
years of age, middling thick lips, and as  
near as I recollect, a small scar on her  
left wrist. When she went away she had on  
a white homespun frock, and carried with  
her a calico, and one other frock, not re-  
collected. Any persons taking up said  
negro woman and lodging her in any jail  
so that I can get her shall be handsomely  
rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ELIPHALET HALE.  
Jailor of Warren county Georgia.

January, 27 2 60

## Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this  
Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at  
\$2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual  
price.

## More New and Cheap GOODS.

**HACKETT & LEMLY,**  
ARE now receiving and opening at their  
Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of  
**New Style, Fancy and Staple  
GOODS,**

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased  
in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall  
importations, which they will sell as low as an.  
GOODS can be had in this part of the country.  
They respectfully invite their customers and the  
public generally, to call and examine their as-  
sortment, bear prices, and judge for them-  
selves.

All kinds of Mercantile produce will be  
taken in exchange for Goods.  
N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their  
Store provided for the accommodation of per-  
sons riding to Town, with Hacks and Trunks  
convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.  
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44f

## Removal.

**THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and  
the public generally, that he has removed  
his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by  
Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by  
Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on  
Main street, the west side, a few doors from the  
Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where  
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of  
**TAILORING,**

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest  
notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of  
Clothing in first rate style, having in his  
employ six or seven first rate workmen, which  
enables him to do work on the shortest notice.  
All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be  
done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be  
most faithfully executed, according to directions,  
and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions  
from Philadelphia and New-York, which will  
enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the  
most approved style.  
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 15

## WANTED

A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Cor-  
d Maple, plank, for which a liberal price,  
in cash, will be given. Apply to  
ALEX. BUIS

AND  
GEORGE FRALEY.  
N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the Cab-  
inet-making business of a early habits, and skill  
in the business, can obtain good wages and con-  
stant employment by application to.

A BUIS  
AND  
GEO. FRALEY.  
Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831. 50f

## Fifty Dollars Reward LOST.

A **Calf Skin Pocket Book** contain-  
ing upwards of One Hundred  
and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together  
with Notes and Receipts and accounts  
and some Judgments, on the Road  
leading from William Hendrick's to  
Thomas Brown's or from Thomas  
Brown's to Douthett's Mills. The  
Book was lost on the night of the  
10th or morning of the 11th instant.  
Any person finding it, and returning it  
to the owner shall receive the above  
reward. JOHN A. MERONY.  
February 12th 1831 59

## A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



STAGE FARE, \$5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage run-  
twice a week, and goes through in two  
days, each way. The accommodation is good.  
Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh  
to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury,  
will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and  
most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Pas-  
sengers who are travelling from Salisbury North,  
will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and  
Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and  
most expeditious route that can be travelled to  
the North, by two days. A passenger who  
travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of  
Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City,  
will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights  
out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep  
first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses  
and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare  
no pains in trying to render those who patronize  
him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this  
route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E.  
P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh, and at Mr. William  
H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wed-  
nesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in  
Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M.  
and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and  
Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury  
every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Contractor.  
June 14th, 1830. 25f

## State of North-Carolina, Superior Court of Law, OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

**ELEANOR ROBERTS** vs. William Roberts:  
Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered  
by the court in this case that publica-  
tion be made for three months in the Western  
Carolinian and Yaddin and Catawba Journal,  
that the defendant appear at the next Superior  
Court of Law, to be held for the county of  
Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown, on  
the third Monday after the fourth Monday of  
March next, then and there to plead answer  
or demur to the said petition, or the same will  
be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3n 63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, CLK.

## Female School.

**THE** subscriber's FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL,  
(within one mile of Hillsboro') is opened  
this day for the reception of Scholars. Terms  
or board, tuition, books and stationery for a ses-  
sion of five months, 75 dollars. Scholars will  
be received at any period of the session, and  
a correspondent deduction made in the charges.  
The course of studies will be as comprehensive  
as is consistent with a thorough instruction in  
the most essential branches.  
Instruction will be provided for such as de-  
sire it, in Music, Painting and the French Lan-  
guage at the usual extra charges. \$161.  
W. ANDERSON.  
January 3d, 1831.

## COWAN & HAGUE, TAILORS.

**THE** subscribers return their thanks  
to the public for the liberal patron-  
age extended to their Tailoring estab-  
lishment in Concord, and beg leave to  
inform them that they have employed a  
sufficient number of workmen to enable  
them to do business with the utmost dis-  
patch. They regularly receive the latest  
fashions from Philadelphia, and hope  
they will not only be able to turn out work  
with dispatch, but be also able to turn it  
out in a neat and elegant style. Their  
terms will be accommodating, and their  
efforts to please, unceasing. Orders  
from a distance shall meet the most  
prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done  
at their shop immediately on application.  
Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58 f

## No longer to be "put off"

**THE** Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and  
A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands  
of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would  
advise those interested, to call on him before ten  
days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.  
April 17th, 1830. 15

## Cotton Gin Making.

**THE** subscriber respectfully informs the citi-  
zens of Davidson, and the adjacent coun-  
ties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop  
in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON  
GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United  
States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all  
others, by those who have tried them; and  
have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-  
tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-  
able as at any other shop in the Southern coun-  
ties.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and  
Gins finished in the shortest possible time.  
Repairing of Gins will be done on the short-  
est notice, and in the most substantial manner,  
by the public's humble servant,  
HENRY A. CLINGMAN.  
Lexington, Nov. 6th, 1830.

## More Negroes wanted.

**THE** subscriber wishes to purchase during  
the fall and winter a number of negroes  
for which the most liberal prices will be given  
in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all  
times by those who wish to call and see him.  
All letters addressed to him from a distance will  
be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.  
Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 43f

## State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

**Superior Court of Law,**  
FALL TERM, 1830.

**JANE B. WHITLEY** vs. Jonathan R. Whit-  
lev: Petition for Divorce. In this case it  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that  
the defendant resides without the limits of the  
State, therefore ordered by the Court that pub-  
lication be made for three months successively  
in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Far-  
ners Journal, for him to appear at our next  
Superior Court to be held for the county of  
Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte,  
March next, and plead answer or demur to the said  
petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso  
and heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson,  
Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th  
Monday after the 3d Monday in Sept. A. D.  
1830. 3m69 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. l. c. l.

## State of North-Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

**Superior Court of Law,**  
OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

**FRANCES ARNOLD** vs. James Arnold: Pe-  
tition for Alimony. It is ordered by the  
court in this case, that publication be made in  
the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Cataw-  
ba Journal for three months, that the defendant  
appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be  
held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-  
House in Germantown on the third Monday after  
the 4th Monday of March next, then and there  
to plead answer or demur to the said petition,  
or the same will be taken pro confesso and  
heard ex parte. 3m63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, CLK.

## Jailor's Notice.

**TAKEN** up and committed to the jail of this  
county, on the 13th inst, a negro man, who  
says his name is *Darham*, and that he belongs to  
Col. Wm. Davis of Chester District, South  
Carolina. *Darham* says he is 48 or 49 years old,  
is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a full face  
and small forehead. The owner is requested  
come forward, prove property, pay charges and  
take him away, or he will be dealt with as the  
law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.  
Lexington, N. C. Jan. 21, 1831. 50f

## WAGONERS,

**Driving to Fayetteville,**  
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at  
the *Wagon Park*, where every con-  
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make  
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25  
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the  
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and  
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers  
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-  
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,  
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable  
style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1828.* 11

## EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

## No Tariff of Prices. FREE TRADE.

**Earthenware, Looking Glasses,**  
**THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.**  
**Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York,**  
OFFER for sale, the large and most com-  
plete assortment of *Earthenware, Glass*  
*China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c.* which  
the New York market will afford, comprising  
every style and variety of the kind. In  
Every return their most cordial thanks to their  
friends in the Southern States, for their support,  
in the prosecution now carrying on, in  
their refusal to join a combination to fix  
one tariff of prices of Crockery, throughout the  
trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence  
of our Southern friends that we have been en-  
abled to survive thus far, in this most trying sit-  
uation; exposed to the combined financial and  
capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect  
our ruin and expulsion from business. We  
pledge ourselves to our friends to give them  
every satisfaction in our power as regards the  
quality of our goods, the excellence of our  
packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash  
or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from  
them a continuance of their patronage, and par-  
ticularly request those who have influence with  
their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we  
trust the cause is one they are all interested in,  
and much benefit will accrue to us from their  
friendly act in this way. It has been said, the  
Combination was broken up. As it regards  
prices, this is true, and all we think, friends or  
foes will allow that we have effected this  
change; but we do assure our friends, that at  
no period since we commenced our system of  
unshackled prices were we in greater want of  
assistance than at the present moment. This  
combination of men are leaving no means un-  
tried for effecting our ruin, that they may re-  
vive the old system; our credit and character  
are assailed in every shape, our importations  
slandered and stopped in every instance where  
threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufac-  
turers from supplying us; in fine, no reason  
or trouble which the malice of men could de-  
vise has been neglected in this struggle to en-  
dure us. We once more call upon every friend  
of a free trade, to come up to our support, and  
pledge ourselves to give them no cause for re-  
pent of their liberality. 6162  
T. J. BARROW & Co.  
88 Water-street, above 112 1/2 St.

## WAR DEPARTMENT

**Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.**  
PENSION AND BOUNTY LAW REGULATIONS.  
THE many impositions which are attempted  
in relation to Pension and Bounty Law  
Claims, have caused the Department of War  
to establish a regulation, which declares that no  
attention will, in future, be given to application  
from persons who are Agents, unless they are  
known at the Department, or are vouched  
for as respectable persons by some one who is  
known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and  
that all may be informed thereof, it is requested  
that publishers of the laws of the United States,  
in the respective States will insert the same, in  
the next page of their respective papers for  
three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.  
J. L. EDWARDS,  
Smt60 First Clerk Pension Office.  
WILLIAM GORDON,  
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

## \$40 REWARD.

**RANAWAY** in May last, a negro man named  
Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten  
inches high, very black, quick spoken and fat  
walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person  
delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be  
paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that  
I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.  
January 1st, 1831. 52f

## Rich Red Land, for Sale.

**THE** subscriber being about to  
remove to the West is anxious  
to sell the plantation on which  
he now lives lying in the Forks of  
the Indian near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen  
miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from  
that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about  
200 acres in the above plantation, all of which  
is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling  
house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises.  
Any person wishing to purchase the above land  
can have an opportunity of viewing the premises  
by calling on the subscriber, who may at all  
times be found on the premises. GILES FOSTER.  
November 20th, 1830. 48f

## SADDLERY.

**HILTON** and Oaks of Concord will  
give constant employment to four  
or five Journeyman workmen at the Har-  
ness and Saddle making business. Lib-  
eral wages will be given.  
Feb. 17th, 1831. 59f

## \$25 REWARD.

**RANAWAY** from the sub-  
scriber at Capps' Gold  
Mine, a negro man named  
JACOB, about 30 years of  
age, black complexion, and  
when spoken to smiles and  
shows his foreteeth. Jacob  
is about 6 feet 2 inches high, straight  
built; his dress not recollected. He left  
Capps' Gold Mine in December last—  
The above reward will be paid by myself  
on Jacob's delivery to me in Charlotte,  
or to Col. Caldwell at the Mine; or con-  
finement in any jail in the State, and giv-  
ing me information. W. J. ALEXANDER.  
Feb 7, 1831. 5 60.

## JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and  
kept constantly for sale at this office.

## BLANK WARRANTS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.